

## NUMBER 137

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The circulation of the GAZETTE is larger than that of any other paper published in this county.

## Giving and Receiving Hospitality.

It is a great pleasure to many country housekeepers to show hospitality to their friends during the summer months. If they have pleasant and commodious homes and ample means of entertainment, they love to surround themselves with a circle of friends and enjoy the recreation from these chosen faces of the good things provided for them. There must be a secret pride on the part of the hostess in permitting her guests to see the resources at her command, but it is certainly pardonable when those resources are at the disposal, for the time, of visiting friends.

If one has not a commodious home and ample means of entertainment, showing hospitality is often a great burden, though a heavy one, and it is not always clear that labor for the householder, who quite possibly is already overburdened, and expense which can be ill-afforded. Guests who disregard these considerations do not deserve to be themselves very much considered. There are places in every town and almost every neighborhood where at certain rates food and lodging will be furnished, and, therefore, those who claim hospitality for the sole sake of physical supplies cannot claim either the rights or privileges of guests. They are dependent on the mere sufficiency of their host, and may well be thankful for whatever they may receive.

Thomas Jefferson, after his retirement to Monticello, trained himself financially by excessive hospitality, and reduced his children and grandchildren to poverty. He kept open house, and everybody who came (and everybody did) was invited to stay for dinner. We do not remember to have seen a single commendation of this course, and Jefferson's example in this regard has found few followers. He gave to strangers and to thousands who came solely for the "leaves and fishes" what he should have saved for his own family, and he received in return no just equivalent. But having begun to keep open house, he, like many others, found no place to stop. If he had thus begun, or disaster is sure to follow.

Families living in cities are sometimes compelled to break up housekeeping in order to keep their country friends from visiting them out of house and home. The expense for each guest may be inconsiderable—food, car fares, admissions to exhibitions and entertainments—but in the aggregate it mounts beyond the ability to pay. In consequence, they are obliged to close their houses and leave home in the summer to avoid the labor and expense of entertaining those who, without invitation, come to "stay a while." They can not afford to spend on guest what must be applied to paying the interest on the mortgage or the school bills of the children.

The host can not offer to the guest what is not his to give—he certainly ought not to do it—and the guest can not, in propriety, expect to be entertained at the host's expense, or accept what the host has no right to give. Kings receive due hospitality from Kings and Princes. When they condescend to visit those beneath them in rank and state, they do not expect to be served with dainties on gold plate. It is enough if the best the house affords is placed before them, though that best be the plainest fare on delft, and apologies in such cases are entirely out of order.

A fine sense of propriety on the part of the guest will enable him to adjust himself to the tone of the household of which, for the time, he or she forms a part. If admitted as one of the family, then in his measure the duties devolving on the various members of the family will devolve on the guest. A fine sense of propriety on the part of the host will enable him to so adjust household matters that his guest will be at ease and at liberty to enjoy whatever security of entertainment there may be within reach. Here, as in every other social relation, the Golden Rule is a safe guide. A man has no more right to wrong himself than he has to wrong his friend, no more right to permit himself to be wronged than he has to stand silently by and see his friend injured. All this is very abstruse, but to some it may be new and helpful.

As hosts are often made a mere convenience of by uninvited guests, so guests are often induced to accept hospitality that they may be made subservient to the selfish interest of the host. Exchange is no robbery. Where parties trade, and both grow rich, there is no cause for complaint, but where the profit is all or chiefly on one side something is wrong.

If all people were honorable and high-minded and selfless and possessed of fine sense of propriety, such remarks as are made above would be quite needless for.—N. Y. Tribune.

## Pienias.

Why, in the spring of the year, do pienias become epidemic, and young and old, rich and poor, rush off into the woods to eat their lunch under the trees, and be buried under ticks and mosquitoes? It is simply because for tens of thousands of years man was in a nomadic condition. He wandered about with his family in the woods, living on berries and being annoyed by insects, and though man has become civilized and lives in a house, yet, nevertheless, about once a year, an irresistible desire to return to his old nomadic life comes over him, and he just has to go on a picnic, after which he comes down for the rest of the year and puts up with all the ticks and mosquitoes. Just so with woman, generally. Until quite recently woman had to do all the hard work in the fields. She had to dig up the ground, plant the crop, and gather it, until it became second nature to her. Her husband was kind enough to encourage her to keep on by shaking a stick at her when she wanted to sit down and rest, but it was below his dignity to work in the fields and mow the lawn. It is curious to note that the first time it is remembered that Adam was too lazy to gather in the apples, so Eve had to do it for him. Of course all this is changed now. All that most women do in the way of hard work is to dress up and go to parties, but every spring she can not resist the impulse to put on her worst clothes, and drudge with a hoe out in the front yard, as she used to do thousands of years ago.—Toronto Globe.

Probably one of the best illuminated thoroughfares in the world is the Bowery, New York, between Chatham Square and Fourth Street, at about 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening. Almost every occupant of premises endeavors to attract attention to his wares by a liberal display of electric light; and to one traveling on the street cars the effect, as a whole, is one of startling brilliancy.

## FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—Queen Victoria has granted a charter to Newcastle-on-Tyne making that town a city.

—A London clergyman of the West End makes a charge of \$5 a year to women who want spiritual advice.

—A Dublin medical student sought to bribe a London doctor to go to Dublin, and, under a disguise, he was refused admission, who he himself felt incompetent to undergo.

—During eleven years of peace the ordinary debt of British India has increased from £27,000,000 to £167,000,000. In the meanwhile £142,000,000 has been expended on canal and irrigation work, and 8,000,000 people have died of starvation, although a famine fund of £15,000,000 has been expended.

—The system of banking in Scotland, whereby shareholders were liable to their last cent for the debts of the bank, is now at an end. All the banks have concurred in forming themselves into joint stock companies, and at the worst all that they can however lose is the value of the shares which they have acquired in their bank.

—The Mansion-house (London) Committee of the Rowland Hill Memorial fund has completed its work by erecting a statue at the Royal Exchange and a memorial in Westminster Abbey, and has handed over the remainder of the fund, amounting to more than \$70,000, to Trustees, as a nucleus for a fund for the relief of aged and distressed postal employees, and their widows and orphans, throughout the kingdom.

—The Duke of Hamilton has declined Lord Rosebery's offer of \$5,000,000 for the island of Arran, on which Hamilton Palace is situated. The island is about twenty miles long by eight to eleven broad, and contains a superficial area of 165 square miles, or 105,814 acres. It is a rugged, mountainous island, and not of much account to anybody but a lord or some rich person who wishes to be known as a landholder.

—The price obtained at a London show for the prize bull-dog Lord Nelson, who had won every cup for which he ever competed, the \$100,000, is as high as ever recorded. The dog, named "The Duke," was a black and white principled bulldog that ever ran on four legs to help his master in the attack on a helpless traveler on a starlight night. His coat is milk white, his eyes red and bloodshot, his chaps fall down each side of his jaw, and when he raises his lips and shows his teeth the spectators draw back in terror.

—Recently a remarkable mirage was witnessed between four and seven o'clock one afternoon at the Lake of Orsa, Sweden (latitude 61 deg.), in a way by the lake, was notable for phenomena of this kind. First large and small steamers were observed as if flying on the lake, and their outlines were very distinct. The funnels of the vessels seemed to emit smoke. Then a transformation occurred. In place of the ships there were verdant islands. Lastly a haze came on and the wonderful spectacle ended.

## The Army Worm.

This worm at present is attracting considerable attention by its appearance in various sections of the country. It is now one of the debated questions of entomology, and needs more close observation before all will agree as to whether it is single or double brooded in the Northern States. Also its manner of passing the winter, the causes necessary to its occasional great development, and the reason why it mingles over now and then. For it is usually found with us as a simple cut worm, uninvited, feeding at night and hiding in the roots of the grass during the day time. It was formerly claimed that St. Louis was about as far North as it was found to be double brooded, but lately even the latitude of Iowa is believed by many to possess two broods a year. We recently visited a field in the southern part of Muscatine County where a week or ten days ago all the heads of timothy in parts of the field were alive with the army worms, and although we searched carefully we could not find a single moth that were left clinging to a portion of the heads. The worms had descended into the ground where they have changed into pupae.

Now, if there is but one brood a year they will not emerge from their subterranean home until the next spring, but if there be two broods, in about six weeks the army worms will again be at work, very likely, however, in small numbers, for they have a great host of insect enemies, prominent among which are the red-tailed tachina fly, (*Nematus Chalcidius*), the yellow-tailed tachina fly, (*Exochus flaviventris*), and a number of beetles and small ichneumon flies. These enemies usually keep the worms in check, but frequently they are baffled in their good work.

The worm when full-grown is from an inch and a quarter to an inch and a half long. It is striped lengthwise with alternating stripes of dirty white and a greenish brown cast. An observer, who has been watching the worm feed, describes their method to us as follows:

"They creep up the spars of timothy, sometimes passing half way up the head and often reaching the very top. Then they bend the head over into a curve, the worm occupying the concave side of the curve, and the head, as if fastened backward until the head is nearly or not entirely destroyed. This statement seemed to us to be fully confirmed by the aspect of the timothy heads, and the moltings of the worms left as mementoes of their visit. The blades of the hay also had a ragged appearance where their egges had been eaten, while the clover that grew among the hay was untouched. Just over the line in Louisa County is a small field, two miles distant from the first, where over four acres of timothy were entirely destroyed.

From specimens reared in captivity, the age of the worm has been estimated to be from fifteen to thirty days. Then they descend into the ground a few inches, where they spin cocoons, but, in simple light earth, these change into richly-colored dark pupae, averaging two-thirds of an inch in length. After seventeen days pass away they make their next appearance, this time in the role of pretty fawn-colored moths, expanding an inch and a half, with a principal marking a simple dot near the center of each front wing. From sixteen to seventeen days is the average life of the moth, during which the eggs are deposited between the folded edges of a leaf, or under the leaves, and are covered with a white, glistening fluid.

Years ago, Dr. Fitch, who was one of the earliest observers of the insect, advanced the theory that the army worm years were unusually wet, preceded by unusually dry summers. This theory, like all others, has its friends as well as foes, the latter arising from the fact

that occasional local exceptions do occur, but the greater weight of testimony is in its favor, consequently it is generally accepted. The summer of 1881, in this vicinity, was very dry, while this season is exactly the reverse.

It is a commonly known fact that the army worm may be kept out of a field by surrounding it with a ditch, from eight to twelve inches deep, taking care the sides toward the field shall be perpendicular. The worms fall into it and can not climb the perpendicular sides. They can now be killed in various ways. Some farmers drag a log through the ditch and thus crush them. Others have holes in the bottom of the ditch about a foot deeper, and from sixteen to twenty feet apart, into which the worm drops while attempting to escape. They are killed by covering them with straw and burning it, or by having with dirt and pressing it down. If a field of hay is already infested so as to be destroyed, the best thing to be done ordinarily is to plow it under while the worms are young and plant some other crop. Fortunately for the farmers, two army-worm years in one locality rarely, if ever, follow each other.—*Allice H. Walton, in Iowa State Register.*

## Work in Hot Weather.

All the congratulatory songs relating to harvesting and the harvest were written for a different climate from ours. One can feel a warmer sense of gratitude when the thermometer marks 90 deg. or 70 deg., than when it ranges from 90 deg. to 100 deg. in the shade, and a score degrees higher in the open field where the American farmer works; and so all the poetry relating to this interesting occupation is quite inapplicable to our fields and our harvesting. In fact, our harvests are the most laborious, exacting, and painful labors of the year, and instead of being approached with agreeable, if not hilarious, anticipations, have to be met with care and strict precautions. Indeed, the rigors of our harvest weather are more fatal to careless and reckless persons, who ignore the need for observing the requirements of safety from the excessive heat, than all the rest of the year together, and even the most careful maintain their health—comfort is abandoned as hopeless—only by the practice of the most rigid sanitary rules. We propose here to consider the harvest field in regard to its risks and dangers, and the precautions necessary to be taken to perform its labors with the greatest safety. And in discussing the subject in this way we will first consider the work of the field and the manner of doing it, and second, the requirements needed to secure the comfort and health of the persons and animals engaged in the work.

A midsummer's day has its coolest and its hottest parts, and the hottest part of the day is about two in the afternoon. And this is so because as the ground cools during the night it has to absorb a large quantity of heat during the day, and is thus, as it were, some considerable time behind the sun in regard to its heat. When the sun is at the highest and hottest at the meridian, or at noon, the earth has not yet caught up to it in its absorptive capacity, but this equilibrium is reached about two p. m., after which the earth is actually hotter than the sun and begins to give out its accumulated heat, and so actually adds to the heat of the sun. As this is the case, then, the hardest work of the day, such as mowing, cutting, raking and binding, whether these are done by hand or by machine, should all be done in the forenoon during the hottest weather, and as the early morning is the coolest part of the day, that is the time to be chosen for out-door work of a laborious kind, or that calls for direct exposure to the sun's heat. Now, as a man can do more in an hour at a temperature of 70 deg. to eighty deg., or less, than he can in two under more, in the sun, it would be not only a great comfort, but a positive economy, if a farmer would begin his field work at daylight, or at four in the morning, lunch at eight and rest for half an hour, and finish his day's out-door work at one in the afternoon, and then dine. This change might easily and comfortably be made by the whole household, who could rest within doors in the cool, shaded house during the hottest part of the day, and the more comfortably the house is kept cool by the precautions to be taken, as will be mentioned hereafter. Having made such an arrangement with our own hired man, and having practiced it and seen it practiced by neighbors, we can speak with knowledge as to the comfort and the economy of this method, not only for ourselves, but for the horses as well. It is reasonable, comfortable, economical, healthful, and it saves the farmer, in whole or in part, the periods of work and rest, causing the former and lengthening, without taking anything from the latter.—N. Y. Times.

## Cultivating Weeds.

Appreciation of the popularity of this weed, the daisy, for so the farmers regard it, a scheme is suggested to some farmers by D. G. Croft, to undertake the systematic cultivation of weeds. The most valuable plants were once weeds, and have become useful to man by careful cultivation. Even rye at one time in history was as useless to man as the Canada thistle or the yellow dock weed. The vegetable food of the race has been developed out of apparently useless plants. Why not then test the possible hidden virtues of the noxious weeds which now do so much to increase the labor of the farmer? This is too large a subject to go into here, but a few thousand dollars might be well spent in carefully cultivating the seeds of the best known varieties of weeds. They were not created for nothing, and it is man's business to find out the hidden purposes of the deity, or at least to test all things and hold fast to that which is good.—*Democrat's Monthly.*

A peculiar system of mortgaging farms is used in Switzerland. A farmer may borrow of a dozen men, or more, the Swiss custom is an official book showing their order. If he fails to pay, a successor is found for him by beginning at the bottom of the list of debtors, and calling on each in his order to assume all the debts and manage the farm or step aside and lose his claim.—N. Y. Herald.

A pastor in this city saw a clerical-looking man in his audience, Sunday night, and after the services were over he, the pastor, went in an official book showing their order. If he fails to pay, a successor is found for him by beginning at the bottom of the list of debtors, and calling on each in his order to assume all the debts and manage the farm or step aside and lose his claim.—N. Y. Herald.

A man who insists on the right to hold his own opinion is always wanted to give it way, even when it is not asked for.

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